THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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New Series.] TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1847, Vol. 5.—No. 33.

The Land of the Free.

BY WM. H. M'CALLA.

Oh! Land of the brave and the free,
Thy joys from bright Heaven were given;
Thy bonds of pure friendship and love,
By the hand of the great God were riven.
Thy Patriots! men of high souls,
And minds full of wisdom and truth,
Were sent from above, thy first hopes to control,
And guide the weak hand of thy youth.

Oh! Land of the Free! if a mortal on earth
Pure joy can hope to secure,
'T is a home in the land, where Liberty dwells,
Alike for the rich and the poor.
'T is where the bright stars and the stripes
Proudly float 'neath the blue summer's sky,
While the eagle of liberty, unfettered and free,
Forever shall circle on high.

Then, Land of the Free, may prosperity last;
May no factions thy Union sever;
But thy Glory and Fame, untarnished remain,
Like Taylor's great name shall, forever!
And at home or abroad, may thy warriors' names
Shine brightest of any, on land or at sea;
Till thy name strikes a terror to each foeman's heart,
And Liberty's watchword, be "Land of the Free!"

Declaration of Independence.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the seperate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: —that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsion within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicted government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercinaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely parallelled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

An Illustration by way of Definition. —"Pray what is nonsense?" asked a wight who talked little else. "Nonsense," replied his friend, "why sir its nonsense to bolt a door with a boiled carrot."

THE STREAM OF LIFE.

Oh, silvery streamlet of the fields,
That flowest full and free!
For thee the rains of spring return,
The summer dews for thee;
And when thy latest blossoms die
In autum's chilly showers,
The winter fountains gush for thee,
Till May brings back the flowers.

Oh, Stream of Life! the violet springs
But once beside thy bed;
But one brief summer on thy path,
The dews of Heaven are shed;
Thy parent fountains shrink away,
And close their crystal veins,
And where thy glittering current flowed,
The dust alone remains.

LETTER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We have reason, independently of its public importance, to suppose that the following Letter is from a source to be entitled to entire confidence;

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Jalapa, (Mexico,) May 19, 1847.

To tell you of the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, or the battle of Cerro Gordo, would be repeating a thrice-told tale.—You, no doubt, have felt proud, as an American, of the increased glory to our arms by the brilliant results of that day, when less than 1,200 men carried a fortified and almost inaccessible height of 1,000 feet, defended by 3,000 men and six or eight pieces of cannon. The immediate actors on that memorable day who survived the bloody conflict were as much astonished to find themselves safely masters of the height as those of you in the United States were that we reached there at all. As you know the story, I will spare you the garrulousnese of an old soldier.

You are aware that the army followed the dispersed and flying enemy until we reached this lovely spot, and were right glad to halt at the base, as it were, of the Orizaba, view its snow-capped peak, and partake of all the luxuries that are common and abundant in tropical cities.—Here, amidst hills and valleys teeming with every luxury in the form of fruits or vegetables produced either north or south, a portion of the army have reposed for the last month, and another portion, without halting, passed on to Perote, where an officer in waiting politely handed over the keys of the well known castle and prison, with an invoice of munitions, bowed, and followed the footsteps of his twice-whipped Excellency, who had taken a less frequented road than the Grand National; which, by the by, is one of the most costly, endaring national highways that any country can boast of—bridges sixty and seventy years old are as firm and as strong as if finished but yesterday—a monument of Spanish grandeur that will be admired and talked of when Spain is blotted from the map of nations, and her name, as it were, forgotten.

In the full tide of victory, and the country in dismay at the terrible overthrow of all their hopes at Cerro Gordo, the army came to a dead halt for the want of the material of war!—men and means of transportation for our subsistence. Here 3,500 volunteers were sent back, as their term of service expired in little over a month.

Jalapa was to be garrisoned—Perote, Puebla, and Mexico taken with about eight or nine thousand men—one of these cities numbering more than one hundred thousand inhabitants! Trains had to go and return frequently ere the remnant of our noble little army could advance.—This was a work of time; a partial supply for this place and Perote, and to accompany the advancing forces, at last arrived. Ere this was accomplished the advance took up the line of march for Puebla, not over three thousand men. Here the Mexican Napoleon, with his re-collected troops, and by forcing into service those who had been paroled under a pledge of their officers not again to bear arms until exchanged, made a feint at a stand; and when four men had been killed left the city, retreating on Mexico, and our handful of men took possession of one of the most splendid and beautiful towns in the country, containing seventy thousand inhabitants.

Thus things stand at present, and the future to my vision is gloomy in the extreme. We are here cut off by the vomito from our base of operations; and after a month the army in the field must depend upon the country for subsistance, and that army destined to fight at another Cerro Gordo, with its numbers reduced nearly one half by the return of volunteers and the garrison left in the rear.

Santa Anna, on retreating from Puebla, it is said, will take up a position at a place called Rio Frio, where another battle will undoubtedly be fought; and if successful, there is still another at a place within two leagues of the city. This is asking a great deal of six or seven thousand men. They can do it, but the blest blood of America must run in torrents—The cry now is, "Victory or Death!"

We are dreadfully and most unfortunately crippled, at a moment when we want all our strength. Thus it was last summer, and ever will be when a foreign war is carried on depending in any degree upon short-term volunteers, whose term is sure to expire just when they are most needed. Gen. Scott appealed to them to re-enter the service, but in vain. A volunteer for a second term would be looked upon as a wonder, and by his comrades as a fool. A year in camp rubs off all the extra patriotism that first got them into the scrape. The fruits of our victories are in a good degree lost by not being able to push on; the people have recovered from their panic, and will not give up their capital without making another effort, and the least reverse to our arms will bring upon us the whole nation, who, so long as victory declares in our favor, prefer to remain quiet at home.

There is not the least prospect in the world of peace. Mr. Trist is here, and, as I understand, with full powers to treat. I fear that there is not the best understanding in the world between him and Gen. Scott. This is another of those sort of accidents that we, who have been here near two years, feel may possibly keep us here a year longer—not that either gentleman feels disposed to prolong the war. I only mean to say that the co-operation cannot be as cordial or as confidential as it would be were their personal and official relations that of friends. Gen. Scott would have been a most fortunate choice for the President, and from his position could have taken advantage of points and circumstances that might occur, which being handed over to another person would lose their value. I have had conversations with persons who have listened for hours to Gen. Scott's views in regard to the political relations between the two countries and no one can listen to him without being deeply sensible that he has studied the subject as a statesman, and would have done honor to the President, the country, and himself, had he been entrusted with the negotiation. He has had an opportunity of conversing freely within the last month with the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favorable opportunity for a negotiator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our country was willing to do. I doubt not that, so far as he was entrusted with the President's views, he improved the opportunity; but the important and vital *document* was wanting—he had no authority or power to speak as an ambassador.

May 23.—Gen. Scott, with the second division of the army, left this morning for Puebla, where Gen. Worth now is. On the arrival of Gen. S. the army will undoubtedly move on to Mexico, a distance of ninety-one miles.

The Minister, Mr. Trist, likewise goes on as far as Puebla. We have not yet heard of the results of the election for President. I hope to, before this letter closes. The people appear desirous that Herrera should come into power, but the military have generally their own way.

Col. Childs remains at this place as the commander of the troops and governor of the city and district, with about 1,500 men and 800 sick. As there are no fortifications at this place, a strong garrison has to be left. I think he has force enough to give a good account of himself and all the Mexicans that may come against him. His duties thus far have been very arduous in organizing the civil and military government of the city, and as he keeps both reins in his own hands he has enough to do. But I flatter myself, when he returns home, that he can run for a judgeship where they are elected by the people with a tolerable hope of success. As to providing ways and means, and raising a revenue by taxation, he turns his back upon no man. He thought he could not be far out of the way when he imposed a heavy tax on liquor. He soon had an anti-temperance memorial of several pages from venders and manufacturers of brandy. Having heard and read a great deal about temperance in the United States he was able to combat their argument, and if he did not convince them he raised the money.

I shall be able to give you now, from time to time, the earliest information from the army, as the expresses to Vera Cruz will be through this place.

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.

From the St. Louis New Extra, June 1.

The steamer Archer arrived last evening from Council Bluffs, to which point she had been to carry out 100 Mormons, and between 60 and 70 tons of their household furniture, farming utensils, &c., and a small amount of goods sent up by a merchant of this city. From the officers of the A. we learn that there are still at and in the vicinity of the Bluffs several thousand Mormons, the larger proportion in a most wretched condition, living in huts covered with turf and brush, and in holes dug in the sides of the river bank, scarcely affording the protection and convenience of an Indian wigwam. They are represented to be in a most filthy and nearly half starved condition, for which their only relief is emigration.

A large number started for Oregon this spring, and it is the intention of the majority of those behind to follow so soon as they can do so with a certainty of ever reaching their place of destination, but a large portion are so entirely destitute that it is deemed unsafe for them to undertake the journey this summer, and it is more than probable that succor will have to come from some other quarter than their own industry, before they will be able to remove from where they are at present. Many and in fact the greater portion, are making some preparations toward raising a crop, but the yield, it is thought, will scarcely keep them alive until another spring.

They have been much annoyed of late by Indians, and most of their valuable stock, such as cows, oxen, and horses, have been stolen. Their encampment is stretched along the banks of the Missouri for six or eight miles, entirely unprotected and unguarded; but notwithstanding, they are constantly receiving reinforcements from nearly every quarter of the United States and Great Britain. The persons carried up by the Archer were new proselytes on their way to the "New Jerusalem," which is to be built up in Oregon.

The A. left the Bluffs on the 24th ult.; the water was then falling, with three and a half feet of water in the channel to Weston. The steamer Martha was met at Council Point with the American Fur Company's men on board.

No rains in the vicinity of the Bluffs, and a Mr. Richards, who came down from the mountains and got on board the Archer at St. Joseph, reports no rise in the streams and tributaries, and no rain in the country above. From Weston to Jefferson city the officers of the A. report four and a half feet of water, thence to the mouth between six and seven feet in the channel.

DOUBLE DISTILLED TREACHERY.

Public attention has of late been considerably directed to the Philadelphia Ledger, in consequence of the fact that the writer who holds an office in the Department of State, is understood to enjoy, in an eminent degree, the confidence of Mr. Secretary Buchanan, and has often foreshadowed the intentions of the Administration, or disclosed its views of policy. In a late number of the Ledger the following forms part of this writer's regular correspondence:

"Victory round on every side and not a drop of comfort. Peace is apparently as far off as ever. We shall, for want of power to treat with, be obliged to keep possession of a goodly portion of the conquered territory, and to fortify and hold all the strong places in our hands.

With the defeat of Santa Anna, my hope of peace is considerably diminished, for however strongly the opposition press may have railed against what it was pleased to call "the passport granted to that chief," CERTAIN IT IS THAT OUR BEST HOPES OF PEACE RESTED ON HIM, and that nothing but the impossibility of sustaining himself in Mexico, has thus far baffled his efforts to make the Congress agree to the proposition of our government to send commissioners.

"The tone of his warlike despatches was from the commencement forced upon him by the circumstances in which he was placed, and perfectly understood here by the President and his cabinet. Santa Anna's only hope of success consisted in first satisfying the national vanity of his countrymen, or availing himself of some lucky accident, to turn for a moment, the fortunes of war, and to improve that moment for concluding a peace. He came very near such a chance at Buena Vista, but the battle of Cerro Gordo has put an end to his prospects, and with them, to our calculation of peace from that quarter."

This statement of a trusted and confidential friend of the Administration, translated into plain English means, that President Polk, on principles that would render a man infamous if practised in ordinary life, and in violation of every rule of honorable warfare, admitted Santa Anna into Mexico in order that by an enormous treason he might betray that country, and thereby give this country a success it could not win by open honorable war. To further aid Santa Anna in his treason, Mr. Polk asked and obtained the use of three millions of dollars for the purpose of purchasing the venal and corrupt. Was there ever a plan conceived so reeking with baseness, so dishonoring to a great, just and powerful nation as we claim to be? But infamous as it is, the worst is not yet told. To secure the success of his conspiracy beyond hazard, the sacrifice of Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista was deliberately planned. The regulars and nearly and nearly all the artillery were detached from Gen. Taylor's command, and there only surrounded only by volunteers, the flower and best blood of the west, he was doomed to destruction, that Mr. Polk by this double treachery might bring to a close this war of his beginning.—Buffalo Com.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

Gen. James Irvin and his Opponents.

The candidate of the Whig parly possesses a private and public character so pure and unobjectionable in every particular, that the Locofoco presses are at a loss what to say against him. Occasionally, however in their anxiety to make some show of opposition, the pensioned scribblers of the most unscrupulous Locofoco Journals, indulge in a strain of bitter denunciation. We find an article of that kind in the last "Union," and as the most effectual way to meet and offset that kind of opposition is to fight them with their own weapons, we have *parodized* the article, altering it in word very little but materially in point and direction. We do this for the purpose of exhibiting to the friends of Mr. Shunk the force of their own language, applied to him with quite as much propriety, as applied in the original to Gen. Irvin.

PARODY OF AN ARTICLE IN THE LAST 'UNION.'

The Federalists.

The Federalists in Pennsylvania seem to be pretty much at a stand and scarcely know which way to turn. There are some serious differences in their own ranks, and their treasonable opposition to the Mexican war meets with very little favor from the people. The fact is the Federalists did make a mistake in nominating so weak a candidate as Shunk.—They have not been able to write a single paragraph out of any incident in his life, or identify him with any great political reform, or to describe anything remarkable that he said or did. Although a public man, his life is a blank, and we do not think the people will interrupt the void by placing so incompetent a man in the executive chair. It would be better to elect the original John Haney, or the astrologer Hague, or beau Hickman, because each of these eminent individuals has made a figure in the world.

The friends of one term are very much annoyed at such a dead weight being fastened on the party as a candidate for their suffrages, and many of them are already beginning to kick out of the traces. It is mortifying to have such a man thrust upon them, and discouraging because defeat is inevitable. Eldred would have rallied the strength of the party and been a more formidable opponent. There would have been some honor in beating him, but in discomfiting the present candidate we will only have to walk over the course.

The great body of the party who should probably have supported Shunk, begin to feel sensibly the hopulessness of their situation, and will not labor actively in behalf of an unworthy candidate, towards whom the cold shoulders of the leaders of the Federal party are turned.—Now is there anything that Shunk has done calculated to awaken the sympathies of the people. He is a RICH OFFICE-HOLDER of thirty-five years standing, and wholly imbued with anti-Democratic feelings and sentiments. The disaffection in his own party will not be supplied by an addition of the popular vote.

Thus weak in his own party, among his friends, what chance does he stand in running against OLD IRONSIDES, leading on the invincible Democracy of the Keystone State? His party is warmly attached to him, and the people of the State know that he is their friend, and he has shown himself to be the advocate of the true interests of the Commonwealth.

He has carried out the principles of our faith and complied with the wishes of his constituents, and in the contest which is now going on between this republic and Mexico, Gen. JAMES IRVIN has always been found on the right side, lending his energies in aid of the country.—He has with him his own party and the people of the State without respect to party.

Business of the Canal.

One of our numerous transporters informed us to-day that they had regularly shipped from 640 to 650 tons eastward per week since the canal opened. That their shipments last week were 694 tons, and that they had more in the depot at the end than at the beginning of the week. Freight for Flour $2 00 per bbl. Bacon $1 per 100 lbs., but higher freights are offered for lots out of turn.

The gorge of Flour at Buffalo, we learn is even greater, and that the whole season with a "fifty mile line of boats," would be insufficient to pass it through. *Pittsburgh American.*

BEAVER AND SANDY CANAL.

We learn from a gentleman on the route of this improvement, that there are now six boats running regularly from the mouth of Little Beaver to New Lisbon [26 miles.] That each boat makes three trips per week, the principal freight down being Flour, each boat carrying 300 bbls. making the landing on the Ohio a place of no inconsiderable business, where it is all re-shipped for this city. This gives upwards of 5000 bbls. per week, and serves to give us intelligence of one of the sources from whence flows that rush of flour into the depots of this city.—*Pittsburgh American.*

SOMERSET HERALD.

Y. S. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the established usages of the party in other counties, and especially in pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted by the County meeting on Monday evening of last Court, the Antimasons and Whigs of Somerset County will meet in their several townships and boroughs on Saturday the 3d day of July 1847, to elect two persons from each district as delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on the following Monday (5th July) at 1 o'clock P. M. to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next.

It is suggested that the Antimasons and Whigs of the townships assemble at 2 o'clock P. M. those of the boroughs at 7 P. M. to elect delegates, and that they meet at the usual place of holding the election in their several districts.

SAM'L. W. PEARSON.
Chairman of County Committee.
June 1st, 1847.

Turn Out!! Turn Out!!!

The Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of Somerset Borough will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening, 3d July next, at 7½ o'clock, to appoint two delegates to meet in County Convention on the 5th July, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be voted for at the October election.

MANY.

Somerset Township.

The Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset township will meet at the Court House, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, 3d July, and elect delegates to the County Convention.

4TH OF JULY.

The Somerset Guards will celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence on Monday the 5th day of July.

A dinner will be served at 1 o'clock by Mr. Jacob Neff.

Mr. J. F. Lov will deliver an Oration, and the Declaration of Independence will be read by Robert L. Stewart, Esq.

The citizens of the County are respectfully invited to participate with them on the occasion.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

Letter from Charles A. Kimmel.

The following extracts of a letter from Charles A. Kimmel, now in the United States service, to a gentleman in Somerset, will be read with interest by Mr. Kimmel's numerous friends in this county.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY,
MAY 17, 1847.

I received yesterday your letter of the 18th of January last. What could have delayed it so long, I cannot imagine. I was very glad to hear from you; and I have very little of any importance to inform you of at this time.

Since the battle of Buena Vista, we have been at our old camp near Monterey, part of our battery was at Camargo, guarding a train of wagons, of which I was one of the number.

You want to know something of the Mexican character. From what I have been able to observe, the wealthy part of the Mexicans are a very proud people.—I have not had the opportunity of seeing many of them, for as fast as we get into the country, they leave for the interior; but the poorer class have to remain, and they live in what we would call in the north miserable hovels. But they are contented. The Mexican women are very neat in person, and dress very gay.—Some of the richer class of women you cannot get to see at all, they live very secluded, hardly ever seen at their doors, but the poorer class are very fond of showing themselves. Some of them have very pretty features, but the yellow skin spoils all. They are great on a fandango: they can beat the Jews at that game. They appear to like the Americans very much; they say "AMERICANER MUCH AVAN," which means Americans very good. The men appear to be well disposed when in our camp, but it is nothing new to hear of a man being killed away from camp; they will kill an American for three bitts.

There is a story afloat here of a young man at Saltillo who became very much enamored with one of the fair signorita's and visited her frequently, when her father interfered and ordered him off; but he was so far gone that he went to pay her a farewell visit and was talking to the fair one, when she put her hand to her head and got something between her thumb and finger and held it up to him saying "COMME SE ANNA ESTE IN A AMERICANER?" or what do you call them in English?" "A Louse by ——! The story says, he has had the dumps ever since.

The productions of the county are corn, which is one of their principal crops.—Sugar cane, which they raise in large quantities. Wheat and barley they do not raise much. They also raise a great deal of fruit, such as oranges, citrons, lemons, and figs. * * * *

The Mexicans are too lazy to work. If the country was populated by the Americans, it would be a great country—corn is already blossoming. They raise three crops in one year. The climate is not very good; the weather is so warm now that it burns a man's face if he is out in the sun.

On our way to Victoria last January, the weather was pleasant; some days rather warm. There are birds here of nearly all descriptions. A great many kinds that I never seen before. I saw a flock of Parrots as numerous as you sometimes see flocks of Blackbirds, pass over head, in the north. When we were lying at Saltillo last February, waiting for OLD CORK LEG to come on, we had one cold spell that lasted a few days. One morning we could see that snow had fallen on the mountains, but it was similar to a frost, such as you have sometimes in Somerset. Saltillo is very high among the mountains; it is sixty miles from Monterey, and all up hill.

We have heard that Santa Anna is on his way to San Luis, at which place he intends to make his last stand. If that is the case, General Taylor will have to go to San Luis, for we are the nearest to it. There is no doubt but that he can give Santa Anna the neatest LICKING there he ever had.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES A. KIMMEL.

FROM THE ARMY OF Gen. SCOTT.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF JUNE 15.

The steamship Telegraph arrived last evening, having left Vera Cruz on the 4th instant, Tampico on the 7th, and Brasos Santiago on the 9th instant.

The Telegraph brought over among many other passengers, Brig. Gen, JOSEPH LANE.

The Telegraph's news from Vera Cruz is not so late as the Fanny's, but we have received by her a letter from Mr. Kendall, not without interest, though not so late as we have published from him:

JALAPA, (MEXICO,) MAY 22, 1847.

There is nothing new of importance to communicate. The better classes of Puebla appear to be well enough disposed towards the Americanns, although they perhaps do not altogether like the idea that a force of 3,000 men should enter a city of nearly 100,000 souls, and without resistance. The lower classes—the ladrones and laperos with which Puebla abounds—are evidently but ill-disposed towards us. One of Gen. Worth's men has already been assassinated, but fortunately the murderers were immediately arrested. On the alcalde's telling Gen. W. that, according to their laws, a year and a half would elapse before the case of the assassins could be settled in the courts of Puebla, he was informed that an American tribunal would render them full justice in a day and a half! The miscreants are now where they never will commit another murder.

It is said that supplies of all kinds can be readily obtained at Puebla. The wheat crop has just ripened, and is most abundant.

Gen. Scott's last proclamation has been generally circulated at Puebla, and it is said with most excellent effect. No less than three editions of it had been printed, and still the inhabitants were calling for more. The demand for it alone would show that its effects have been salutary. The numberless horde of the military drones, and all the employers and hangers-on of the Government, are doubtless doing all they can to put down the circulation and deaden its influence upon the masses; but they cannot keep it out of the hands of the middle and better class of citizens, the laborious and thinking artisans, nor prevent them from perusing and pondering upon its contents.

There is much speculation in the army as to what is to be the result—as to what is to be the winding up of this war with Mexico. I can see no other result than the subjugation of the country entirely, or at least in bringing it under the protection of the United States. As a nation, Mexico is blotted out of the list—the candle of her independence is burnt down to the socket. If left to herself she would in a few months, from her utter inability to govern herself, be torn and divided by intestine commotions. No protection whatever could be given either to life or property; there are no men in the country who would make headway against the torrent of abuses that would at once creep into every department; there is no money or means with which to establish a new and stable government. What, then, is she to do? This is a question for wise heads to answer. Too utterly helpless to be left to herself, I repeat that the better plan would be to take her at once under our protection. Let some honest and well-meaning man—there may be a few of them left—let some one of them be chosen or selected as President, and given him the assistance of a few thousand men to keep down revolutions, and awe the hungry horde of leeches who have so long preyed upon the country. If they raised a *grito* or *pronunciamento*, put them down by the bayonet: pronunciamentos would soon become unfashionable if the precious blood of those who started them was brought in jeopardy. Give but one of their revolutions a tragic turn—they have been costly farces heretofore—and the people would soon become sick of them.

These remarks have been hastily thrown together, but they may possibly be as good as any speculations that can be offered. He who thinks that a lasting and beneficial peace can be made with Mexico, or believes that the American troops are soon to be withdrawn, is some one who has not been over the country. He starts in his belief from false premises, and judges a race of people by the ordinary rules which govern human nature, while it is notoriously a fact that they have long since thrown all ordinary rules of defiance. The Chinese, when they painted hideous faces upon their walls to frighten off the English invaders, were not a whit behind these people when they get up their tremendous proclamations, and flatter themselves into the belief that what they say in them is all true—that they really are a great people, and able to contend with those whom they profess to despise.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Cambria made her voyage in twelve and a half days. She brought about a hundred passengers, and amongst them Mr. Polk, our Charge d'Affaires at Naples. The quantity of specie sent over by her is only £30,000.

The glorious weather, (says Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 14th,) to which we alluded in our last as prevailing in all parts of the three kingdoms, still continues. The sun's power increases daily, and every thing prognosticates an early and abundant harvest. The price of the public securities, under the genial influence of this gratifying state of things, is rising, the corn markets are falling, and money is to be had on more liberal terms.

The corn trade was exceedingly active on the 19th ultimo. Prices were then rapidly advancing to what might be termed famine pitch. The splendid weather which has prevailed during the fortnight, so exceedingly favorable for the growing crops, has given great confidence as to an abundant and timely harvest; buyers therefore, act with great caution, and the business which is now being transacted is limited, and the prices are receding as fast as they advanced. The consequence therefore, is, that there has been a considerable reaction in prices, and the business done of a limited character, the fall from the highest point having been about 20s. per quarter; but the market is now more steady, and tending upwards again. Flour had declined to 40s. per barrel, but is now worth 42s. to 44s., the latter being the value of the best Western: sour flour 37s. to 38s. per barrel; American wheat 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per 70 pounds. Indian corn meal is in fair demand at 28s. per barrel for yellow, and 30s. for white.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE REPORT FOR MAY.

Taken as a whole, the weather experienced during the past month has been exceedingly fine and vegetative; hence the progress of the growing crops has been both rapid and gratifying. Its rapidity will be best inferred when we state that, in many of our forward districts wheat and barley are rapidly coming into ear; and the gratification is deduced from the fact that harvest work, under the present auspices, is likely to be commenced quite as early as the corresponding period in 1846: consequently, the wants of the consuming classes are likely to be met with home-grown produce somewhat earlier in the season than was anticipated a month or six weeks ago; the necessity of unusually large importations of foreign corn after the close of July will be rendered unnecessary; and, further, the prices of most articles are likely to assume a more moderate range than we had to note for some months past.

These opinions are, of course, offered in the expectation that the forthcoming crops, not only of corn, but likewise of potatoes, will be good ones. Should a reserve state of things be experienced, of course, it would be out of the question to expect a low or even moderate range of value.

With scarcely a single exception, the accounts which have reached us from all parts of England respecting the general appearance of the wheats, barleys, or other produce, are very flattering. As to the ravages committed by the wire-worm and other insects, we may state generally that they have been to a very trifling extent; and our correspondents, one and all, speak in the highest terms of the present aspect of the fields.

Notwithstanding the severe losses which most of the potato-growers suffered last year, from the long-complained of disease in that esculent, and the very high prices at which it has been selling in our various markets during the whole of the present year, we have every reason to believe that a fair average quantity of land is under potato culture this season, not only in England, but also in Ireland and Scotland. It would, of course, be premature on our part to offer any positive opinion as to the growth of this year; but the result of the inquiries we have caused to be made lead us to hope that the disease is presenting itself in a very mitigated form compared with that of the two preceding years.—*Mark Lane Express.*

THE CROPS IN FRANCE.

The *Presse* announces that "the brilliant vegetation observable in the growing corn has exercised a favorable influence on the French markets. If this warm temperature be prolonged for a short time, we shall have an addition to our food in the articles of peas, beans, milk, butter, and cheese, and the laboring classes will be enabled to reduce their consumption of bread. It is not surprising, therefore, that the price of wheat is falling throughout France. In the neighborhood of Paris the price of wheat has declined 2f. per hectolitre; at Provins, 1f. 50c.; at Meaux and Melun, 75c.; at Etampes, 1f. 50c.; at Chartres, 85c. At Lille, in the department of the North, wheat fell 3 francs the hectolitre at last market, and a large quantity offered for sale could find no buyers. At Caen, Lisieux, Falaise, Mortagne, the decline has amounted to two franks the hectolitre.

In Britanny the decline in the price of wheat is not so remarkable, but the markets are well supplied. At Nantes there exists a brisk demand for the towns on the Loire. In the central departments the markets are well supplied, and show a tendency to decline. At Orleans there has been a fall of 2f. 50c. the hectolitre. At Bordeaux and Toulouse the stock of corn on hand is not sufficient to supply the demand. At Marseilless inferior qualities of wheat are selling at a reduced price. In the southeastern departments of the Doubs and the Jura the supply is fully equal to the consumption, and prices are declining. The fine weather has exercised an equally salutary influence in Alsace. Wheat has fallen 4 francs the hectolitre at Strasburg. Mulhouse is overstocked with wheat and flour from Naples. We may therefore fairly consider that the food crisis is drawing to a conclusion.

THE CROPS IN GERMANY, &c.

The prospects of large grain crops at the ensuing harvest in the south of Germany and on the shores of the Mediterranien appear exceedingly encouraging.

Accounts from Gibraltar state that during the 17th, 18th, 20th, and 22d ultimo upwards of 800 or 900 vessels, which had been wind-bound for some time, had succeeded in passing the Gut. The majority were laden with grain, &c. After passing the straits they proceeded westward. It is believed that the majority were bound for Great Britain and Ireland.

IRELAND.

The Earl of Clarendon has been sworn in before the Lords, Justices, and Privy Council as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

In Ireland death is still making terrible ravages in different parts, in the south more especially. The services of the clergy, Protestants as well as Catholic, are in hourly requisition to sustain the sinking people, and transmit their souls to heaven with all the comfort which religion imparts to expiring humanity.

In some of the principal towns of the north of England typhus fever rages with increased virulence. In Liverpool, Leeds, and other places several of the Catholic clergy have fallen victims to their ministerial duties—caught the fever and died. The present hot weather, so favorable for ripening the earth's fruits, is unfortunately extending this dire disease; and, it is to be feared that, ere its destructive effects have disappeared, more valuable lives will be sacrificed.

The mortality at Cork from famine and fever appears to be tremendous.—There were 277 free interments in the Matthew cemetery in one week; in one day 57. In the workhouse there were 90 deaths.

DUBLIN, JUNE 1.—*Harvest Prospects.*—No further accounts have been received of any tendency to disease in the potato crop. On the contrary, all the agricultural reports are highly favorable as regards that esculent, as well as the grain and green crops of all descriptions. The weather is all that the farmer could desire. We have rapid vegetation under the influence of a fine genial temperature. New potatoes are beginning to appear in small parcels, and can be had at 2d. a pound in some places.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st instant, the Earl of Lincoln offered the following motion:

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will take into her most gracious consideration the means by which colonization may be made subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland; and by which, consistently with a full regard to the interests of the colonies themselves, the comfort and prosperity of those who emigrate may be effectually promoted."

His lordship, in a very long and able speech, explained that his object was to obtain a commission to inquire—first, whether colonization could be applied so as to relieve those who remained in Ireland; secondly, whether it could be applied so as to relieve those who left Ireland; and, lastly, whether it could be so conducted as not to interfere with the interests of our colonies. Mr. Hawes, as under Secretary of the colonies, in replying to the motion, admitted most of the principles contained in his lordship's speech; but differed from him as to the expediency of appointing a commission to inquire into such a subject. He refused to move any amendment on the motion of Lord Lincoln; and suggested to the noble lord the propriety of withdrawing it. A long discussion then took place in which Sir R. Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr. Hume, Mr. M. O'Connell, Lord J. Manners, and Mr. Aglionby took part.

In conclusion the address was agreed to; but Lord John Russell intimated that he should advise her Majesty not to issue a commission of inquiry, but to conduct the inquiry through agency of the Executive Government. He expressed his readiness to advise the Governors of the North American Colonies to consult their Executive Councils and their local Assemblies as to the plans of emigration to which they would lend their aid; and he added that he would lay the result of those consultations on the table, with the opinions of the Administration upon them early in the next session of Parliament.

DISGUISE OF SEX FOR A LIFE TIME.—One of the Foreign papers relates the following singular case as a fact:

"There died at Brussels, says the Home Journal, a person who had long been in the employ of the Minister of France, known by the name of Thomas de Croismare, and sixty-eight years old at the time of decease. At the washing of the body previous to interment, it was discovered to be that of a *female*. Croismaire was a lieutenant at the battle of Moskowa, and was wounded at the batle of Waterloo in the shoulder and mouth. After giving up her commission, she entered into civil life, held an office in the custom-house, and was book-keeper to two different merchants. In the service of the minister of France, subsequently, she had risen to a post of considerable trust.

In social life she was esteemed for her talents in poetry and music, playing admirably on the violincello, and giving lessons gratuitously to several friends. It was thought to be a nervous peculiarity that she was uneasy and annoyed if any one fixed his eyes on her very attentively, and her walk was thought to be rather affectedly cavalier. Thomas de Croismare was particularly gallant in attentions to women, and at one time made proposition of marriage to a young lady of Brussels, who fortunately declined the proferred hand.

Some one may desire to know how to clean kid gloves. The *modus operandi* is to fold a clean towel three or four times, and spread the gloves on it quite smooth; then dip a piece of flannel into some new milk, and rub on it plenty of brown soap; with this rub the gloves downwards, holding the top of the glove firmly with the left hand. When the gloves, if they be white, look of a dingy yellow, they are clean; or if coloured, when they look dark and spoiled, lay them to dry, and they will soon look almost equal to new. They will be soft glossy, and elastic. By adopting this economical method of restoring soiled gloves, ladies will be induced to purchase the best articles, as the better the quality of the gloves the nearer will they approach their primitive delicacy by this process.

IRISH RELIEF—Mr. ALLEN informs us that last week he sent off bills of lading to Philadelphia for full two hundred tons of relief produce. From this circumstance, all blame as to the canal lines not being favorable to the poor Irish should be given up.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary, on the estate of Adam Brandt, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB BRANDT,
JOSIAH BRANDT,
june22-'47-6t Executors.

IMPORTANT.

IT is necessary that my books should be speedily closed. Those indebted to me for subscription, job work or advertising, are therefore respectfully, yet earnestly requested to call and either pay their accounts, or give their obligations for what they severally owe. My books will be kept at the "Herald" office until and during the ensuing Court week, after which they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace. It is hoped that all those interested will attend to this notice, and by so doing save costs. JONATHAN ROW.

From Mr. James W. Estill.

Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, April 1847.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: I feel bound to you and the public, to avail myself of this opportunity of giving publicity to the extraordinary effects of your expectorant on myself. Having been afflicted for several years with a severe cough, hectic fever, and its concomittant diseases, I seemed only doomed to linger out a short but miserable existence, until the fall of 1839, when being more severely attacked, ahd having resorted to all my former remedies, and the prescriptions of two of the most respectable physicians in the neighborhood, without deriving any benefit, or the consolation of surviving but a few days, or weeks at farthest, when the last gleam of hope was about to vanish, I had recommended to me your Expectorant,—and blessed by that Being who does all things in the use of the means—and contrary to the expectation of my physicians and friends I was in a few days raised from my bed, and was enabled, by the use of a bottle, to attend to my business, enjoying since, better health than I had for ten years previous, JAMES W. ESTILL.

BRONCHITIS.

Beaver, Pa., January 22, 1841.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: Having been for a long time afflicted with Bronchitis, a disease which annually sweeps away thousands of the human race to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption; and having heard of the wonderful efficacy of your Expectorant for Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs, I purchased two bottles of it, and am happy to inform you, and all the sons and daughters of affliction, that it immediately suppressed the cough removed the pain and difficulty of breathing and produced a free and easy expectoration, and very soon effected a complete cure.

JONATHAN DAVIS, Baptist Minister,
Beaver, Pa.

SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars. Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of [may11] S. KURTZ.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to me either by Note, Due-bill, Judgment, Book account or otherwise, are hereby notified to make payment on or before the 20th day of July next; as I have determined to remove west soon thereafter; all who neglect this notice may expect their claims to be left with a proper officer for collection—hoping that you will make payment, therefore, and save costs.

june8-'47 SIMON GEBHART.

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Dull, for the benefit of his creditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa;

And now to wit, 3d May, 1847. The petition of Peter Dull was presented to the Court, setting forth that Jacob Knable, Jr., who had been appointed assignee of John Dull, and took upon himself the execution of the trust, has lately died without having made a final settlement and distribution to, and among the creditors of John Dull as by the aforesaid Deed of Trust was intended—therefore praying the Court to appoint some suitable person in his stead to take charge of the effects which were in the hands of Jacob Knable, Jr. and to execute the trust in pursuance of said deed of assignment, and according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

Whereupon the Court affix Monday the 30th day of August next, for the hearing in the matter.

A. J. OGLE, Pro't'y.
june22-1847.

Worms in Children.

Of all the diseases to which children are exposed, none are so fatal to them as worms. Unfortunately, children are seldom free from them, and as the unitate the symptons of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected. Worms are not only a cause of disease themselves, but by their irritation aggravate all other diseases, wandering from one part of the body to the other, winding themselves up into large balls, and obstructing the bowels and frequently the throat causing convulsions, and too often death. The desired remedy will be found in Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge—which will very soon destroy the worms and invigorate the powers of digestion, so as to prevent a return of them.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood &c.—To Consumptives: Four-fifths of you are really suffering from neglected colds, or an obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes thro' which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction prodnces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter, or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. Jayne's Expectorant never fails to remove their obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy result. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Rev. J. S. Maginnis, Professor in Hamilton, (N. Y.) Literary and Theological Seminary says:

"I would not be without Dr. Jayne's Medicines in my family for any consideration. I have found them successful in cases where all other means have failed."

Mr. Nicholas Harris, corner of Front and Lombard streets. Philadelphia, was cured of COUGH, ASTHMA, and BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS; under which he labored for many years.

Rev. Ira M. Allen, late of this, but now of New York city, says:—"I have used Jayne's Expectorant, and have more confidence in it than ALL OTHER MEDICINES OF THE KIND."

Rev. Wm. Laws, Modesttown, Va., says:—I have used your Expectorant, and found it an excellent medicine for PULMONARY DISEASES."

Mr. John Beckford, of Eastport Maine, says:—"Your Expectorant has just cured a man whom his physician had given up to die with CONSUMPTION; and also another, in the very lowest stages of BRONCHITIS.

Messrs, Slosson and Williams, Booksellers, Oswego, N. Y., say:—Your Expectorant gives UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Rev. John Ellis, of New York city, says that two bottles cured him of INFLUENZA, a hard Cough and apparent CONSUMPTION.

Mr. Adrial Ely, of Watertown, N. Y. says:—"Many respectable people offer certificates in favor of your Expectorant. I believe that all your Medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public for the relief of the afflicted, and the CURE OF DISEASES."

Daniel Henshaw, Esq., Editor of the Lynn (Mass.) Record, says:—"Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable Syrup, which we have lately used with good effect in stopping a Cough and loosening and breaking up a COLD."

Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, of Darlington, Pa., says that it cured his son of CROUP in a few mintes.

The Bangor (Me.) Journal says:—"A trial of Jayne's Expectorant will satisfy all that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections."

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell.
Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin.
Stoystown Pa

SOMERSET HERALD.
TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FOR GOVERNOR

General James Irvin,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

☞ Santa Anna, it is now certain, has resigned the Presidency of Mexico. In his letter of resignation he talks much about the sacrifices which he alleges he has made, and says he is impelled to his present course by considerations of patriotism alone. He speaks of a projected revolution in the city of Mexico, by his enemies, which he thinks can be prevented only by his resignation. The whole document is characteristic of the man—full of bombast and self-adulation.

THE POOR CANDIDATE.

The friends of Gov. Shunk say, he is poor and assign that as a reason why, in their opinion, he ought to be re-elected.—If such be the case, we should think he ought to engage in some other business than office-holding; for, if thirty years' at the public treasury does not fatten a man, it would be both unjust and cruel to fasten him to it any longer. Rather let the man go free and engage in something more profitable, lest he remain poor as long as he lives.

BUTLER CO. NOMINATIONS.

The Whigs of Butler county met in Convention in the town of Butler on Monday the 14th and nominated the following ticket.

Assembly.—John R. Harris, unanimously.

Treasurer—Samuel C. Stewart.

Commissioner—Joseph Douthet.

Auditor—Samuel D. Christy.

Trustees—Samuel A. Purviance, Esq., and Dr. Isaiah McJunkin, unanimously.

PITTSBURGH & BALTIMORE R. R.

The Councils of Baltimore at their meeting on Friday last, passed a resolution instructing the directors in the B. & O. R. R. Co. representing the interests of the city in said stock to vote for a subscription of $800,000 to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, so soon as Pittsburgh, &c. shall subscribe $750,000 and the citizens of Baltimore individually $400,000. Vote in 1st Branch—Yeas 12, Nays 8. 2d Branch—Yeas 6, Nays 4.

☞ O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, died at Genoa on the 15th of May.—He directed his heart to be deposited in Rome, and his body to be buried in Ireland.

A Washington letter to the New York Courier under date of the 14th says:

"The prospect is now brighter than at any period since the war commenced, that the Mexican people will compel their military rulers to agree to a peace. The project of a treaty which was taken out by Mr. Trist, has been shown confidentially to several persons in Jalapa, and is in conformity with what I heretofore stated to you—and I even again assert most positively upon evidence from Jalapa and New Orleans which admits of no mistake, that the treaty prepared to be signed by Mr. Trist as Commissioner, has been at Jalapa, and that Mr. Trist is clothed with the fullest diplomatic powers to conclude a definite treaty of peace, upon the terms and articles set forth in the project as exhibited at Jalapa; and that he need not wait for any further instructions from Washington, but can have the treaty as it is signed by him and ratified at once by the Government of Mexico. I assert further that Gen. Scott is to co-operate in the negotiation and carrying the treaty into effect."

The New York Journal of Commerce illustrates in a brief but striking manner the inconvenience and costliness of the Sub-Treasury scheme. The Government, it says, has large sums to pay in New Orleans, while its money is in New York. The disbursing officers, therefore, give drafts on the treasury at Washington, which drafts are sold in large sums at one per cent. discount. "This (says the Journal,) is so much loss to the citizen claimants, and so much injustice on the part of Government, and all from the operation of that miserable abortion of political financiering, the Sub-Treasury. If the old, safe and cheap system had been continued, the money would have been paid any where and every where, just as the convenience of Goverment might have required. Now we have got an expensive and dangerous machine, just to do mischief."

The Journal of Commerce is friendly to the Administration.

ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS—DEATH OF LT. MURRAY.

The steamer Messenger arrived last evening, bringing with it the body of Lt. Washington Murray of the Westmoreland Guards—whom we are pained to learn died on board on Wednesday night last. There also arrived by the same boat, James Johnston and James Carpenter, non-commissioned officers of the same company—all of the second Regt. Penn'a, Volunteers. Mr. James Johnston we regret to find is very ill and now at the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. Carpenter, though suffering from disease is able to keep up—but bearing the marks of hard service. They have all been sent home on account of sickness. It is but a few weeks—a few days—to us as yesterday, these gallant youth—full of hope, excitemsnt and ambition, embarked, we believe on the same Messenger, in pursuit of fortune, renown and name among their countrymen and fellows. To-day they return shorn of their hopes and mourning their companions struck down by war and disease—themselves debilitated, but nothing daunted—but the appetite for adventure gratified doubtless to satiety for the time. But,

"Who riseth from a feast,
With that keen appetite that he sits down?
Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious measures with the unabated fire
That he did pace them first? All things that are,
Are with more spirit chased than enjoyed."

Pitts. American.

FROM THE ARMY OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

From the Matamoras Flag of the 7th instant we learn that Col. Doniphan, with a portion of his command, passed down the Rio Grande on the 5th instant. The Flag thus speaks of them:

"The unshorn beards and goat and deer skin clothes of many of them reminded us of descriptions we have read of the inhabitants of some of the countries of the Russian empire. They stopped in town a couple of hours. Col. Doniphan is a stout, rough-featured, good-natured-looking sort of a man. He brought along with him Clark's battery, and ten pieces of cannon captured at Sacramento. The sick, &c., forty or fifty wagons, with several hundred mules, were turned over to the quartermaster."

The volnnteers are returning from Gen. Taylor with great rapidity. Ere this he is left without any of the volunteers who fought under him at Buena Vista. The letter we give below from our special correspondent contains the latest information as to the probable movements of Gen. Taylor.

Brig. Gen. Hopping has arrived in Matamoras, and occupies Gen. Cushing's former quarters.

SALTILLO, MEXICO, MAY 21, 1847.

There is no doubt that we shall march upon San Luis at a very early period—as soon as a sufficient number of troops arrive from below—and from San Luis *to the city of Mexico*. A communication received from Gen. Scott by Gen. Taylor a few days ago, giving a brief account of the battle near Jalapa, directs Gen. T. to move at once, or as early as possible from San Luis, where he expected the letter would reach him, to the city of Mexico. So that Gen. Taylor will not probably remain any time at San Luis, unless he receives orders there, but, leaving a garrison for that place, will proceed with the residue of his command to the city of Mexico. The command will probably never retrace its steps this way, as there will be no occasion for it. I have, therefore, a fair prospect of "revelling in the halls of the Montezumas" as well as some other people, and if I live through the campaign and return *via* Vera Cruz, I shall have seen quite as much of the country as I care about.

Col. Doniphan with the residue of his command, arrived at camp this morning, and reported to Gen. WOOL. It is thought that the artillery companies under Capt. WEIGHTMAN, attached to this command, will consent to remain during the war, but, I hardly think such will be the case. The regiment is under orders to march on Sunday, the 23d, for the Brasos, there to be discharged. The two Illinois regiments will march from here on the 30th or 31st instant, and the Arkansas cavalry on the 1st of June. The two Indiana regiments, 2d and 3d, will proceed on Monday. The troops, then, of the old stock will all be gone, except Ben McCulloch's company af Texan Rangers.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF JUNE 14.

We have received by the way of Tampico, our files from the capital as late as the 29th of May. This is a week later than the papers received last week by the Oregon.

Santa Anna's letter of resignation is published in the papers of the 29th ultimo, but we know nothing of the action taken by Congress on the subject.

In the city of Mexico every thing is manifestly in a state of confusion and almost unlicensed anarchy. Gen. Bravo has resigned not only his command of General-in-chief, but also his commission of General of Division. Gen. Rincon is said to have done the same thing. More of the causes in our next.

It is true that Gen. Almonte is under arrest, though the causes of his imprisonment are not avowed.

Gen. Ampudia had been directed to await further orders at Cuernavaca. What suspicious thing he has done or contemplated we are not informed.

Gen. Valencia and Gen. Salas were ordered to leave the city of Mexico on the 24th ultimo for the city of San Luis Potosi, to take command of the army of the north.

The accounts we find in the Mexican papers of the disaffection in Zacatecas confirm those we published a few days since. The official paper of the State publishes strong representations against Santa Anna and in favor of the Americans—Gen. Scott's manifesto among the latter. This latter document is also given in all the papers of the capital.

Gen. Arista has refused to re-assume his military functions until his conduct should be investigated by a military tribunal. He demands that his trial may take place at once, in order that he may take part in the defence of the country.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF JUNE 13.

The steamship Fanny arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, having made the run to the Balize in ninety-two hours.

By this arrival we have the American Eagle to the 5th instant, and private letters to the 4th from Vera Cruz. There had been no arrival from the army of Gen. Scott since the night of the 31st ultimo. We have therefore no later accounts from the interior.

The papers and private accounts say that the fever at Vera Cruz is on the increase.

A large train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th instant for Puebla, under the command of Col. McIntosh. It was to carry up a mail, the first for nearly a month, and about $300,000 in specie, in charge of Major A. G. Bennet, paymaster. The train was to be escorted by a large force of soldiery, in all about 800 men.

The steamship Massachusetts arrived at Vera Cruz on the 3d instant from this port, with over 300 officers and men.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

We learn from Captain Wilson, of the 1st regiment Indiana volunteers, who comes direct from Gen. Taylor's camp, that all the troops are in good health.—Gen. Taylor's force consists of five regiments of volunteers, viz: the 2d Mississippi, 1st Massachusetts, the Carolina and Virginia regiments of Infantry, Texas cavalry, the 10th and 19th regiments of infantry, a detachment of the 2d and 3d regiments of dragoons, with Bragg's, Washington's, and O'Brien's batteries.—The health of the 2d regiment Mississippi volunteers had greatly improved.—There had been no recent cases of smallpox reported.—N. O. National.

Between Camargo and Mier, a short time ago, three Mexicans were waylaying the road to rob a Mexican merchant of Matamoras, who they knew was coming down from Mier with a large amount of money in his possession. The merchant had three men with him, and it chanced, before he reached the spot where the robbers had posted themselves; that three Texan rangers who had been out on a scout, struck into the road a short distance ahead of him, pursuing their way to Camargo. It was after dark, and the robbers mistook the rangers for the merchant's party. They ordered them to halt and deliver, and the rangers did halt and deliver; but they delivered bullets instead of money, and left not a robber able to carry off his load—all were killed, and the merchant passed down in safety.

FIGHT BETWEEN COL. DONIPHAN AND THE CAMANCHES.

Fredericksburgh, June 21.

The Southern Mail, to-day, brings us intelligence of a battle between Colonel Doniphan and the Camanche Indians, near Parias. The Camanches lost seventeen of their number, and were scattered in all directions. None of the Americans were killed, and only one of the party,—a Volunteer from Missouri,—injured

A NEW ERA IN NAVIGATION.—The Buffalo Commercial says that a few days ago the three masted schooner New Brunswick, loaded with 18,000 bushels of wheat at Chicago, AND CLEARED FOR LIVERPOOL. She goes by the way of Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence.—This is the first clearance of this kind ever made from the inland waters of the great lakes for an European port, and constitutes an era in the history of navigation.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The citizens of Somerset county met at the Court House in Somerset, on Saturday the 19th day of June inst. The object of the meeting having been stated by A. J. Ogle, Esq., on motion SIMON GEBHART, Esq., was called to the chair. JON. ROW, PERRY WALKER, JOHN NEFF and JOHN MOORE were appointed Vice Presidents. William P. Ankeny and Daniel Flick acted as Secretaries.

After a full and free discussion, in which Messrs, Weyand, Kimmel, Pearson, Hugus, Ogle and others participated, it was on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-three be appointed by this meeting, with full power to take such action and adopt such measures as may be best calculated to promote the interests of Somerset County in relation to the contemplated Railroad connection between the waters of the Atlantic and the Valley of the Mississippi.

The chair appointed Samuel W. Pearson, Jeremiah S. Black, Samuel Gaither, John Neff, Simon Gebhart, Henry S. Holbrook, A. J. Ogle, John Hanna, John Witt, Jon. Row, Joshua F. Cox, John C. Kurtz, Alexander H. Philson, Daniel Weyand, Jacob Kimmel, Henry Schell, Jonas Keim, Wm. Myers, Jost J. Stutzman, Samuel Philson, F. M. Kimmel, Isaac Hugus, and Edward Scull.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Somerset papers.

DIED:

On the 20th inst., in Utica, Ohio, Mrs. MARGARET CONNELLY.

MR. ROW:—Joseph Chorpenning of Somerset township, is recommended to the consideration of the County Convention, as a suitable person for Commissioner, and if nominated will receive the support of

STONYCREEK TP.

MR. ROW.—Pemit me to suggest through the columns of your paper, to the independent voters of Somerset Co., the name of Gen. George Ross, as a candidate for the Legislature.

Gen. Ross has been a citizen of the County for upwards of thirty years, and is a man of fine abilities. Understanding as he does, all the interests of this county, if he should be so fortunate as to be elected, he would no doubt attend to the duties of the office faithfully and efficiently. SIERRA GORDO.

BENJAMIN COUNTRYMAN, of Somerset township, is recommended to the consideration of the County Convention for Commissioner.

Mr. Countrymen is a worthy citizen and substantial whig, and well qualified for the above mentioned office.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Fellow citizens.—I take the liberty of placing my name before you as a candidate for County Treasurer, at the ensuing general election.

june15 ANDREW STEWART.

MR. ROW.—Henry Little, Esq., of Stoystown, is recommended as a suitable candidate for the Legislature, at the approaching election, by many.

SHADE.

MR. ROW.—Please announce the name of Daniel Lepley, Esq., of Southampton, a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Convention.

MILFORD.

Jacob D. Miller of Elklick township, will be supported for the office of County Commissioner, at the ensuing election, if nominated by the Whig County Convention. SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.

SOMERSET GUARDS.

You will parade on your usual ground in Somerset, on Monday the 5th of July, at 10 oclock, A. M. to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence.—Each member to provide himself with 15 rounds blank cartridge.

By order of the Captain,

R. R. MARSHALL, 1st. Serg't.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the last Monday of August next, (30th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff*.

To Journeymen HOUSE JOINERS.

THE undersigned, residing in the Borough of Somerset, Pa., wishes to employ three journeymen house joiners, to whom constant work during the season and liberal wages will be given. Any one willing to engage, will please make application soon.

BENJAMIN F. BEATTY.

june15-'47

Opposition to Main Street Chair Makers.

GEORGE L. GORDON.

Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that he intends to carry on the

Chair Making Business,

at his old stand, where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS.

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

Common Chairs can be had at FOUR DOLLARS AND A HALF, cash.

GEORGE L. GORDON,

june15-'47

Baldness and loss of Hair is caused by a want of healthy action in the vessels which throw off the perspiration from the head. When these vessels are weak or deseased, the perspiration is thick and clammy, and adheres to the mouths of the pores, and clogs them up, ann dries and forms scurf and dandruff. Less blood is then carried to the roots of the hair, and for want of which the hair has not sufficient nourishment, and consequently becomes dry and harsh, and begins insensibly to fall off, which, continuing to increase, eventually produces baldness. Restore the capillery vessels of the head to their former healthy circulation, and fine silky new hair will make its appearance, which will increase in quantity and volume, until the hair becomes thick and healthy.

Jayne's Hair Tonic is the only preparation that has ever been known to produce new hair on bald heads, which it has done in innumerable instances, and will seldom fail if properly and perseveringly used,

From the Rev. Dr. Babcock, formerly President of Waterville College, Me.

From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced, successful practitioner of medicine I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively eulogised. On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized these favorable anticipations, They are what they profess to be—not quack medicines—but skilfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases, I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medecine in this city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate tocommend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the diseased.

RUFUS BABCOCK, Jr, D, D,

Philadelphia. June 7, 1848,

AMERICAN HAIR DYE.

Warranted, if strictly applied according to direction, to change the hair from any other color to a beautiful Auburn, or a perfectly jet Black, without staining or irritating the skin like other Hair Dyes,

Prepared only by Dr D Jayne, 20 S, 3d st, Philadelphia, Price 50 cents

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa, Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY.

May 4. Somerset, Pa.

DANIEL KAUTZ. C. P. KAUTZ.

HATS!! HATS!!!

Daniel Kautz & Son,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq, all descriptions of **HATS,** which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. june15

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

Executor's Sale of

REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Byers, late of Jenner township, Somerset county, deceased, in pursuance of the provisions of said will and by authority of the same, will expose to sale, at public outcry, on Saturday the 17th day of July next, the valuable

Plantation or Tract of Land,

late the property and residence of said deceased, containing 240 acres more or less, about 140 acres thereof cleared, of which 30 acres are in meadow; the buildings are a **hewn Log House,** two stories high und weatherboarded, with a kitchen attached 1½ stories high, a log barn, and two hay stables and a spring house 1½ stories high. There are also on the premises an ORCHARD of choice apple and cherry trees, with a cider press, &c, under roof, and a sugar camp.

The sale will take place at 1 o'clok, P. M. of said day on the premises, which are now in the occupancy of Daniel Stuffi, and are situate one mile from the Stoystown and Greensburg Turnpike Road, adjoining lands of Joseph Zimmerman, John Gohn, Widow Crist and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April next, when possession will be given, and the balance in five equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds or mortgage.

JACOB BYERS,

june15 '45 Executor &c.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Samuel Dively, late of Southampton township, deceased having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd. on Friday the 30th of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

SAMUEL ELRICK.

June 15, 1847. Adm'r

Estate of Peter F. Hay, dec'd.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Peter F. Hay, late of Brothersvalley township, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate either by bond, note or book account to make payment, or at least settlement, on or before the 9th day of July next; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement and allowance by the same time. The undersigned will be found at the late residence of said dec'd on said day and in the mean time will be prepared to make settlements at their respective residences.

GEORGE P. HAY,
of Brothersvalley tp.
PETER KNEPPER,
of Berlin Borough.

June 1, 1847—6t. Adm'rs.

List of Retailers,

OF Foreign Merchandize in Somerset County, as classified by the appraiser of Mercantile taxes for the year 1847.

Somerset borough.	Class.	License.
M. A. Sanner,*	13	$10 00
Parker & Ankeny,	13	10 00
J. J. & H. F. Schell*	13	10 00
M. Tredwell,*	13	10 00
Daniel Flick,	13	10 00
J. M. Halderbaum*	14	7 00
J. O. Kimmel,*	14	7 00
Wm. M'Creery,	14	7 00
Samuel Kurtz,	14	7 00
Somerset township,		
Hay & Friedline,	13	10 00
Michael Sipe,*	14	7 00
J. J & H. F. Schell,*	14	7 00
J. P. & E. Benford,*	14	7 00
Friedline & Flick,	14	7 00
Jenner township,		
Edmund Kiernan*	13	10 00
George Parker,	14	7 00
Huber & Meyers,	14	7 00
William Witford,*	14	7 00
Conemaugh township,		
Peter Levy,*	14	7 00
Geore Masters,*	14	7 00
John Schell*	14	7 00
Shade township,		
Bingham, Shryock &Co*	14	7 00
Walter Chalfant,	14	7 00
Stoystown borough,		
Snyder & Zimmerman*	13	10 00
Henry Little.	13	10 00
George A. Clarke,	13	10 00
Edward Bevins,*	14	7 00
Quemahoning township,		
Samuel Kimmel,	13	10 00
Berlin Borough,		
Samuel Philson,*	13	10 00
Platt & Philson,	13	10 00
Heffley & Co,*	13	10 00
Charles Krissinger,	13	10 00
Keiser & Poorbaugh,	13	10 00
Geo. Johnson,	14	7 00
J. Berkey,*	14	7 00
S. J. Row,	14	7 00
John Brubaker,*	14	7 00
Southampton township,		
J. R. Brenham,*	14	7 00
W. G. Capeller,*	14	7 00
Geo. Cook,*	14	7 00
Greenville township,		
Samuel J. Haller,	14	7 00
Elklick township,		
Miller & Dively,	13	10 00
Livengood & Welfley,*	14	7 00
Elijah Wagner,	14	7 00
Joseph J. Miller,	14	7 00
Summit township,		
P. & W. Meyers,*	13	10 00
Miller & Dively,	14	7 00
Arkley & McClary,*	14	7 00
Addison township,		
Samuel Elder,	14	7 00
Moses A Ross,	14	7 00
Alfred Newlon,	14	7 00
J. D. Reddy & Co,	14	7 00
Joseph Hendrickson,	14	7 00
S. C. H. M'Chesney,	14	7 00
Frey & Endsley,	14	7 00
John C. Darrell.	14	7 00
Moses Jennings,	14	7 00
Samuel Harned,	14	7 00
Turkeyfoot township,		
George & P. Ogg,	14	7 00
Milford township,		
Walter & Knable,	13	10 00
Peter Brubaker,*	14	7 00
Knable & Vought,*	14	7 00
Elias Stahl,	14	7 00
C. Rankin,*	14	7 00
Jonathan Miller,*	14	7 00
J. Brinley & Co,	14	7 00
Jefferson township,		
Stevens & Sshlag,*	14	7 00
Stonycreek township,		
Kiernan & Phillipi*	14	7 00

Those persons marked thus * have already taken out license. The Treasurer is authorized to bring suits against all who neglect to take out license on or before the first day of August next,

Those Merchants above named, who vend liquors, will be required to pay 50 per cent. in addition to the rates specified for the respective classes. Notice is also hereby given, that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners office, in Somerset, on Tuesday the 6th day of July next, when and where all who feel aggrieved by the foregoing assessment and classification, may attend if they think proper.

R. L. STEWART.
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

june8-'47-4t

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

THE PLACE.

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

PILLS.

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by
may11 S. KURTZ.

TRUSSES.

THOMPSON'S and Heinzelman's Trusses; Spring Lancets and Blades, Syringes, M'Alister's All-healing Ointment, for sale at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty, his Associate Judges of the same court, Samuel J. Lichty one of the heirs of Joseph Lichty, dec'd, presented his petition to the said Judges stating:

That the said Joseph Lichty lately died intestate, leaving issue twelve children living, and the issue of two children deceased, viz: Abraham, Peter, Jacob, Elizabeth intermarried with John Saylor, Anne intermarried with Henry Meyer, John, Daniel, Christian, Mary, intermarried with Peter Miller, Magdalena, Lydia, and your petitioner, being the twelve children, all over the age of twenty one years, and all residing in Somerset county, except Peter Miller and wife, who reside in Westmoreland county, Penna., and Maria intermarried with Joseph Forney, Franey intermarried with Jonas Peck, Jacob, Barbara intermarried with John Speicher, Jeremiah, Elizabeth intermarried with Peter Maust, Samuel, Anne intermarried with Aaron Boucher, Sarah and Susanna, the ten last being children of Barbara now deceased, who intermarried with Jacob Saylor, also deceased; all over the age of twenty-one years, except the two last named, viz: Sarah and Susanna under the Guardianship of Perry Walker, guardian appointed *ad litem*; and all living in Somerset County, except Jacob, who resides in Fayette county, Penna. And Barbara intermarried with Jacob Miller, Abraham, Lydia, intermarried with John Schrack, Jonathan, Emanuel and Eliza, now under the Guardianship of Peter Walker; the six last named being children of Catharine, now deceased, who intermarried with Christian Saylor; all over the age of twenty one years, except the last named, Eliza, and all residing in Somerset county, aforesaid, and seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in the following described plantation, or tract of land, situate in Somerset Township, Somerset County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Abraham Lichty, John Marteeny Jr., Peter Lichty and Mathias Shallis, containing two hundred and forty two acres, more or less, of which about one hundred and sixty acres are cleared, with a hewn log house weatherboarded and painted, two stories high, a frame house painted, of one story, a large barn and other out buildings thereon erected—with the appurtenances; And therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We, therefore, command you, that taking with you, twelve free, honest and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmation, that you make partition thereof, to and among the children of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, that then you value and appraise the same according to Law. And further, that you cause the inquest to enquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances, will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate. That due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation, be given to all the parties interested and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next general Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May, 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE

THE persons in the foregoing writ of partition named will take notice that in pursuance of the same, I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Joseph Lichty, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on the 16th day of August next, on the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
May 25, 1847. Sheriff.

R. L. STEWART.

Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Somerset, March 30, 1847.

Franklin H. Stahl,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere,

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office.☜

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apr20]

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. court held at Somerset, in and for said County, the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof,

On petetion of Peter Friedline, of L. the court grant a rule on the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd, widow, and heirs of said John Gundle, dec'd., Joseph Miller the purchaser, and all other persons interested, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and then and there shew cause if any they have, why the said Adam, Mowry, and Henry J. Heiple, trustees as aforesaid of John Gundle, deceased, should not pay the petitioner Peter Friedline, of L. out of the fund arising out of the sale of the real estate of said deceased. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-two cents.

To the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd. Widow and heirs of said John Gundle dec'd, Joseph Miller purchaser of the said real estate, and all other persons interested.

You laying aside all business & excuses, are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, then and there to shew cause if any you have, why you should not pay the petioner Peter Friedline, of L., out of the fund arising ont of the sale of the real estate of the said John Gundle, dec'd. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty four dollars & forty-two cts. "Herein fail not."

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Somerset, this 10th day of May, 1847. WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8 tf

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws, passed at the last Session of the Legislature have been received and are ready for distribution to those entitled to have them.

A. J. OGLE, Pro't'y.
Prothonotary's office, June 22, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, deceased, to appear at an adjourded Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Michael Sanner, deceased, should not be sold.

WM. H. PICKING.
June 1, 1847. Clerk.

Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANECEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"*There is no such thing as fail*" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing- evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptons—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sine of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptons of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skilful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. ☞To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been dispaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON.
Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846—1y

CUBA SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at
may4 McCREERY'S.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Michael Ray, late of Jenner township, deceased having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Shade township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd, on Friday the 30th of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

ABRAHAM BRUBAKER,
June 15, 1847. Adm'r.

FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inqutsition on the estate of John D. Reese, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appearat an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of May 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of George Hartzell, dec'd, and grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representative of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. clerk.

WATER CRACKERS.

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.
ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in & for said county, on the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said John Graham, dec'd. should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May, 25. 1847. clerk.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the Court granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September A. D. 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, should not be sold.

Extract from the record of said Court certified this 10th day of May 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.
June 1, 1847. Clerk.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco,—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

Bridge Building.

THE Commissioners of Somerset County will sell the Building of a Bridge over Quemahoning creek, in Jenner township at or near the mill formerly owned by John Dibert, on Friday the 9th day of July next.

ALSO.—The building of a bridge over the same creek, in Conemaugh township, at or near John Keims, (where the road leading to Johnstown crosses said creek,) on Saturday the 10th day of July. Sale to take place on the ground, and to commence at 11 o'clock of each day. A plan of the bridges will be exhibited on days of sale.

By order of the Board,
R. L. STEWART,
june8-'47-4t Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Tobias Miller, late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday the 9th day of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

PETER LEVY,
June 1, 1847.* Adm'r.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President and George Chorpenning and John McCarty Associate Judges of the same court, John Shirer presented his petition to the said Judges, stating.

That Peter Shirer, Sen'r. late of the town of Salisbury, in said county, died intestate, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives. 1. The issue of Margaret Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Adam Shultz, and left issue 1, Peter Shultz, 2, Eliza Shultz, intermarried with John Royer, 3, the issue of Lydia Shultz now dec'd. who was intermarried with Charles Wagner and left issue Ann Maria, Matilda, Rachel and Elizabeth all minors, (under the Guardianship of Elijah Wagner,) 4th, Judith Shultz intermarried with Casper Werner: 2. Salome Shirer, intermarried with Peter Haldeman, 3, John Shirer, your petitioner. 4, the issue of Polly Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Willam Pence, Peggy Anne, intermarried with John Snider, Elizabeth, Bernard and Sevilla Pence, the three latter bein minors, of whom Elijah Wagner is Guardian AD LITEM. 5, Peter Shirer. 6, Lydia Shirer, intermarried with Michael Kimmel, 7, Elizabeth Shirer intermarried with Samuel Engle. That the said Peter Shirer died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the following real estate.

No 1 A Lot numbered 32 on the plot of the town of Salisbury, with a dwelling house, out houses and stabling thereon erected, and lots numbered 21, 7 and 8, respectively, situated adjoining and in the rear of number 32.

No 2 A lot numbered 26 on the plot aforesaid.

No 3 A lot of ground containing five acres and a hundred and seven perches, adjoining and south of the lots aforesaid.

No 4 A lot of ground, containing about twenty seven acres, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, and situated on the east of the main road leading from Salisbury to Myers' Mills.

No 5 A lot of ground containing 22 acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, John Shirer, Henry Brewer and others.

No 6 A lot of ground containing 20 acres and sixty three perches adjoining lands of William Glotfelty, Michael Dively's heirs and others, with the appurtenances, and therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We therefore command you, that taking with you, twelve free honest and lawful men of your bailiwick you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmations, that you make partition thereof, to and among the widow and children of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, as aforesaid, that then you shall value and appraise the same recording to law. And further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE persons in the above writ of partition named will take notice that I will hold an Inquest upon the real estate of Peter Shirer, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on Friday the 13th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
May 25, 1846. Sheriff.

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction,

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,
Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

As a Further Evidence

That the principle of curing disease by cleansing and purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the laws which govern the animal economy; and if properly carried out by the use of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Will certainly result in the complete abolition of disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have been recently cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of Wrigh's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health.

Certificates of Cures

FROM JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

Doctor William Wright:—Dear Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of dyspepsia, of five years' standing, by the use of your Indian Vegetable Pills.

Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the care of several physicians, and had tried various medicines, but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your pills, however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them, according to directions, which I am happy to state has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make a trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the name if you think proper. Yours, &c.

G. C. BLACK.

From New York City.

DR. WM. WRIGHT:—Dear Sir,—At your recommendation, I some time since made trial of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, and can conscientiously assert that of *Purifying the blood and Renovating the System*, I have received more benefit from their use than from any other medicine it has heretofore been my good fortune to meet with.

I am, dear sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend, CHAS. M. TATE,
No 60 Hammersly street, New York.

From Warwarsing, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for several years with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to state have relieved me in a most wonderful manner. I have used the medicine as yet but a short time, and have no doubt, by a perseverance in the use of the medicine according to directions, that I shall in a short time be perfectly restored.

I most willingly recommend said Pills to all persons similarly afflicted, and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use.

I remain, yours sincerely,
HENRY W. FOOTE,
Warwarsing, Ulster Co, New York,

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co, Jennerville.
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]

JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.